

FITZ ENTERS IN TRIUMPH.

Crowds Cheer the Man Who Won the Championship from Corbett.

AT THE HOTEL BARTHOLDI.

He Has Reconsidered His Determination Not to Enter the Ring Again.

TELLS THE STORY OF THE FIGHT.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons, Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., Yarum, Hickey and Roebler in the Party.

The champion hypnotist of the world, whose hypnotic knuckles have lulled to slumber so many ambitious students of the tactic art, arrived in New York yesterday afternoon.

Had Mr. Fitzsimmons been a Roman warrior returning from a victorious campaign or a modern dignitary of state addressing his fellow citizens on questions of

momentous economic importance, his reception could not have been more impressively enthusiastic. The freckle-faced Cornishman sat in a carriage, smilingly bowing and raising his silk hat in response to the shouts of the crowds that surged about his vehicle. A brass band belched patriotic airs, banners waved in the breeze, and people climbed on each other in order to get a look at the champion.

Those to the manner born yelled, "Hooray for Fitzzy, old boy!" Franco-Americans shrieked "Vive Fitzzy!" and those of other nationalities expressed various other forms of salutation. The space about the depot foot of Liberty street was so crowded that the champion and his party could barely get through the throng. Everybody "rubbernecked," and all within a stone's throw of the procession set up a howl.

"Who is it?" inquired a clerical looking man of a short-haired individual who had been long looking on.

"Why is Fitz?" was the reply, with a shade of contempt.

"Fitzzy" queried the first speaker. I do not recall any such name as prominently identified with State or social problems. What has Mr. Fitz accomplished to deserve this flattering reception?"

"Aw, ye gimme a pain," said the short-haired man, "Fitzzy give pampy Jim a bread pan and put him dead."

A few of the spectators had hazy ideas of the reason for the demonstration. They were quite familiar with the incident, and they took no pains to allude to the result. Fitzzy's reputation of being unpopular with the masses, but feeling tendered him yesterday rather than that impression.

At the Hotel Bartholdi, Mr. Fitzzy was met by his wife, and Robert Fitzsimmons, Jr., in the same carriage.

Thereupon the procession moved up town, and the champion was cheered almost continually until he reached the Hotel Bartholdi. On alighting there, the champion and party retired to their rooms on the second floor, while a great crowd rushed into the hotel and blocked up all the corridors.

The rooms of the champion were handsomely draped with banners and decorated with flowers. The tall boxer, with his manager, Martin Julian, was soon the center of an enthusiastic crowd of friends, who shook hands with and congratulated the champion. Fitzzy held a levee for fully two hours, during which he went all over the Carson conflict and illustrated his points by swinging his ponderous fists in a reckless and inspiring manner. A thin, dyspeptic man asked a question of the boxer.

"Why, it was this way," said Fitzzy, as he planned the thin man against the wall. "I swung on his neck" (pointing the action to the word, and using the thin man as a target), "then I put the left straight into his stomach, and as he came forward I



FITZSIMMONS, THE TRIUMPHANT PUGILIST ON HIS WAY TO HOTEL BARTHOLDI.

EYES OPENED TO A TROLLEY GRAB.

Delegation of Citizens Makes the Mayor's Optics Bulge.

SCHEME TO CUT A PARK.

Huckleberry Road's Bill Would Take a Slice from St. Nicholas.

A peculiar "Huckleberry" Railroad scheme was uncovered yesterday by a delegation of property owners before the Mayor. Under the pretence of extending West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street,

Colonel Kitchin, of Fort Washington; Charles T. Barney, Curtis B. Pierce, James A. Deering, Jacob D. Butler, Solomon Moser, with their counsel, John C. Shaw, told the Mayor that he had been grossly misled by a body of men who called upon him last Saturday and told him 90 per cent of the property owners adjacent to the new extension wanted the road.

THIRD AVENUE'S BID.

That Cable Road Will Pay the City \$4,000,000 for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue.

Four million dollars is offered the city by the Third Avenue Railroad Company for the franchises of the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads. This statement, coming from the office of Edward Lauterbach, through the medium of Alderman Parker, was made in the City Hall yesterday.

It is the result of the rivalry which has arisen between the Metropolitan and Street Railway and Third Avenue companies for increased transit franchises. When, many years ago, the city gave the charters for the Sixth and Eighth Avenue companies, it reserved the right to purchase them at cost, plus ten per cent. The Metropolitan Company insists that the Legislature of 1874 took this privilege from the city, a point which is now before the Supreme Court for decision.

The first offer of the Third Avenue Company was to pay the city \$1,000,000 over and above what it might cost to acquire the two roads, and thereafter pay 5 per cent a year on the gross receipts.

The matter was discussed in the Board of Aldermen yesterday. Alderman Hall offered a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion whether the Sixth and Eighth Avenue railroads should be required to pay the city for the privilege of changing their motive power to electricity. Alderman Oakley asked to have the resolution held over for a week, as he said, a bill had been sent to the Legislature authorizing the city to issue bonds and take the road itself. This was agreed to, but it brought up the question in another form.

At the request of the Knights of Labor President Jerolman offered a resolution, which was adopted, asking the Comptroller to furnish the Aldermen with this information:

"Nothing in the laws for the laying out and establishing of St. Nicholas Park shall prevent the immediate acquisition and use of land within the proposed limits of said park requisite for the extension of said street."

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HOMICIDE CHARGE UNNERVED STROUD.

Bicyclist Who Killed the Boy Evers Held in \$5,000 Bail.

AGHAST AT THE CHARGE.

His Young Wife, Who Was in Court When the Prisoner Appeared, Became Hysterical.

The body of James Evers, the sixteen-year-old son of Thomas Evers, a New York jeweler, residing at No. 682 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, lies in the Morgue of St. Mary's Hospital. He was killed by

James M. Stroud, a telegraph operator, who is married and has two children and lives at No. 212 Prospect place, Brooklyn, while Stroud was riding his bicycle on St. Mark's avenue, Monday night.

ADAMS MAKES A LATE CONFESSION.

Forger Says He Committed the Crime Charged Against Whiteman.

DAMAGE SUIT PROBABLE.

Whiteman May Use the Document in Proceeding Against the Pinkerton Detectives.

Joseph Adams, who is now in the Tombs awaiting transportation to Sing Sing to serve three years for forgery, has made a confession, in which he states that he and not Alonzo J. Whiteman swindled the Co-

lumbia Bank of \$580 on February 23 last. Whiteman was arrested for the crime, identified, tried and acquitted by proving an alibi. Ten witnesses swore he was in Danville on the day in question.

Adams, on the day that Whiteman's trial was concluded, pleaded guilty to forgery. He is a three-time ex-convict, and bears some resemblance to Whiteman, but scarcely enough to be mistaken for him.

His confession was made yesterday, and will probably be the basis of a suit for damages by Whiteman against the Pinkerton Detective Agency and the Columbia Bank officials.

The circumstances surrounding Adams's confession are as follows: On the day he was sentenced a number of newspaper men, believing that the fact that he had been arrested for forging checks on the same bank as Whiteman, the City National Bank of Brooklyn, might be of value to the Whiteman defence, although the jury was then out, notified one of his attorneys, Norman J. Marsh.

Mr. Marsh, in company with the reporters, visited the Tombs and interviewed Adams. At that interview, although it was shown to Adams that he could not be further injured, as he had received his sentence, Adams said that if he was guilty he would willingly say so to help Whiteman, but that he was not. He said further that when he learned that the Columbia Bank had been victimized he said to his wife: "The fellow that did that will be blamed for my work if he is caught, and if I am caught they will lay that on me."

While the innocence of Whiteman has been attested by a jury, not much credence is given Adams's statement by the persons connected with Whiteman's prosecution, who also saw Adams, and are just as sure that he is not the man who victimized the Columbia Bank.

MUST REPORT SICKNESS.

The Board of Health Informs Physicians That Cases of Consumption Will Have to Be Kept Track Of.

The Health Department has prepared a circular letter to physicians which will be sent to all of the doctors of the city this week, calling their attention to the Sanitary Code requiring that cases of consumption be reported.

This action was decided on because physicians have not generally complied with the requirement. It is regarded as the first step toward compelling compliance with the Health Department's regulation.

The circular states that the communicability of pulmonary tuberculosis has been so thoroughly established that the Board of Health has declared it to be an infectious disease. Attention is called to the following provision in the Sanitary Code:

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ANOTHER EXPENSIVE SEAL COMMISSION.

John W. Foster's Appointment Criticised in View of His Previous Failures.

MODUS VIVENDI FUTILE.

It is Altogether Too Late Now to Stop or Seize the Pelagic Sealers.

Washington, April 13.—The inside story of the appointment of ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Hamlin as commissioners to investigate the slaughter of Alaska seals is discreditable to the honor which brought it about, and will be a source of future embarrassment to the Administration. It may be said in the first place that Mr. Hamlin's appointment is one of eminent respectability, but is designed entirely as a cloak to a scheme to benefit private interests at the expense of the Treasury.

The Alaska Commercial Seal Company is the power which brought about the selection of Mr. Foster through the agency of Senator Stephen B. Ekins, a heavy stockholder therein. Their object in seeking a further investigation of the problems of seal life and slaughter is not so much to establish a modus vivendi for the protection of seal life as to enable the seal company to grab the few remaining seals and pocket further millions.

The point was clearly established last winter by the experience of the investigation the only way to save the seals from extermination was to pass the Dingley bill placing in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury power to kill all seals on the Pribilof Islands, sell the skins and place the proceeds in the Treasury. With this power in hand, great Britain would have come to terms instantly and entering into an agreement to stop pelagic sealing for a sufficient term to bring about the restocking of the islands.

The Commercial Company used its influence and prevented the bill from becoming a law. Had it become a law, their privilege to take seals would have been terminated either by their slaughter by the Government or by the entire cessation of seal life through agreement with Great Britain.

A Modus Vivendi is Now Impossible. Having defeated the Dingley bill, the Commercial Company made preparations to time to effect a modus vivendi with Great Britain was last winter. The attempt to effect one now for the present season is ridiculous, since every pelagic sealer is already at sea and can neither be stopped nor seized. It is further a notorious fact that without the Dingley bill no satisfactory modus vivendi can be established with Great Britain.

Congress is to be asked to appropriate \$25,000 for the expenses of an investigation which Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin are to make. It is a well-known fact that the seals have been "investigated" nearly to the point of extermination. No material new point has been brought out relating to seal life since 1874, when Professor Elliot's report was published.

There is no possibility of establishing an essential and unknown fact with this proposed expenditure than there is of squaring the circle. Still less is there any probability of securing satisfactory results through the employment of Mr. Foster.

From the time when he had charge of the Russian-American Company's directors in St. Petersburg to their officials in Siberia covering a period from 1817 to 1884. The most important of these letters had already been printed in English. Petroff's translations purported to show that the Russian-American Company had always claimed the right to prevent pelagic sealing. This point established, the British case would have been killed.

It was suddenly discovered that the translations contained interpolated matter not in the originals. It was further discovered that the British counsel were aware of the fact and had the mine ready to explode under Mr. Petroff's feet. In hot haste, he rose before the Paris tribunal, humbly apologized and withdrew the entire correspondence. Petroff mysteriously disappeared and has never been heard from since.

The story of how the information reached the British Foreign Office is now published for the first time. A young attaché of the Russian Legation in Washington was calling upon a young lady, a kinswoman of Mr. Foster, at the New York Dental Parlor, an attaché of the British Legation who promptly reported the matter for investigation to the home office.

Further details on the part of Mr. Foster was the submission of affidavits in support of the American contention from

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scores of irresponsible Indians, seal hunters and beach combers whose counter affidavits, with statements as to the amounts of money they had received, were promptly procured and submitted by the consul for Great Britain.

Where Foster Blundered Again. Were this record not enough to bar Mr. Foster from any standing in court in so important a matter, his latest record is to be found in connection with the commission, which has been considering the damage claims of pelagic sealers at Vancouver. It will be remembered that the late Secretary of State, John W. Foster, and Mr. Gresham, and Sir Julian Pauncefote agreed on the sum of \$425,000 in settlement thereof. Representative Hitt opposed an appropriation of this amount on the strength of a letter from Mr. Foster to Secretary Gresham, written from Paris, August 17, 1883, in which he declared that the sum total of claims was only \$439,171, of which \$357,333 consisted of prospective earnings sure to be dissipated.

Before the Commission, appointed on the strength of Mr. Hitt's showing of Mr. Foster's letter, claims amounting to \$37,000 had been filed, and when the empire to be appointed under the convention shall have determined the amount to be paid and the expenses of the commission have been met, the Gresham settlement may be looked back upon with painful regret. Mr. Foster's letter, claims amounting to \$37,000 had been filed, and when the empire to be appointed under the convention shall have determined the amount to be paid and the expenses of the commission have been met, the Gresham settlement may be looked back upon with painful regret.

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